ENTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE

Our Watering Place Corres SARATOGA SPRINGS, May 30, 1851 Appearance of Saratoga in May-The Preparation

Here I am, at the world-wide famed watering place, a few weeks ahead of time, but it is all a mistake. I was "ticketed" for Burlington, Vt., and expected to have been there ere this. I came up the river on the South America, arrived in Albany too late for the first train of cars from Troy to Whitehall, supposed I was doing the next best thing by taking the 10 o'clock train; but after coming on here, at almost a stail's pace, I found that, for all practical purposes, I could have as well remained in Troy or Albany until 6 o'clock, and decided to remain here until the evening train comes along, concluding-wisely I think-that a few divisions of man's common abhorrence could be as decently murdered at Saratoga as at Whitehall. Thus much, dear reader, was considered necessary, to let you understand that I have made a mistake in referring to the calendar, by turning two leaves at a time; considered that I was coming to the great focus of fashion in the height of the season; but it is only an oversight in examining my rail-

way guide.

If I had expected to find Saratoga teeming with

great focus of fashion in the height of the season; but it is only an oversight in examining my railway guide.

If I had expected to find Saratoga teeming with myrlads of the votaries of gayety and fashion, the appearance of the town would readily undeceive me: all the largest hotels, with the single exception of the Union, being in the possession of the masons, earpenters, and painters. The United States has been and is undergoing thorough repairs; the long piazza, on Broadway, has been rebuilt, and the house will be opened for visiters early next week, or, perhaps, to-morrow. The Union has been open about a week. The dining room muster, to-day, showed eighteen, all teld, most of whom, one would judge, were rather seekers of health than votaries of fashion. I am told that even this small number is more than unaully assemble at the festive board thus early in the season; and that, during the month of May, the number of strangers at the Springs has been greater than the same month any former year. The large number of orders for rooms that have, thus early, been received at the different hotels, gives promise of an unusually gay season.

The cholera, which is making its appearance in New Orleans, will send thousands to the North much earlier than usual. All the hotels are counting on a very large amount of business from that quarter, and have made the most ample and liberal arrangements to meet the expected demand upon them. Nene are better prepared to give them a comfortable reception, than our friend Hathorn, of the Union; there cannot be a doubt but he will receive his full share of public favors. After all the heated contentions that have been going on during the past twelve months between the friends of the Union and the disorganizers, all lovers of peace and good order must now see the propriety of rallying around and supporting the "Union for the sake of the Union."

During the absence of the usually gay throng of living and breathing attractive village. Never have I spent a few hours at Saratoga, one has

Our Southern Correspondence MEMPHIS, May 19, 1851.

Some Account of Memphis -- The Gubernatorial Floriton-The Character of the Candidates, &c. I must give you some local items of this city o Memphis. Nature has marked it for a place. The

high ridge, gently undulating for miles back, here juts into the river, with a bluff thirty feet above bigh water-mark. This advantage you can appreciate when you reflect that the "bottoms" of the Mississippi are annually overflown, from Cairo to Vicksburg, with the exception of one or two insignificant points above here, on this side. The country adjoining, in Tennessee and Mississippi, is a ich cotton growing region, producing annually about one hundred and fifty thousand bales, shipped from this place. We are endeavoring, by means of plank roads, to draw an increased trade to our city. Two of the most means of plank roads, to draw an increased trade on reity. Two of the most important roads to the interior are partially completed; two others are about being put under contract. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has been locate I, and near three millions of stock taken. The company having become proprietors of the old Lagrange and Memphis road, extending fifty miles due cast from the city, will repair, this summer, the superstructure, (it being already graded, at the cost of \$10,000,) and hasten its completion with all possible disthe city, will repair, this summer, the superstructure, (it being afready graded, at the cost of \$40,000.) and hasten its completion with all possible dispatch. This road connects with the Nashville and Charleston road, near Chattanooga—thence, on the same track, to Charleston. In addition to these, we are uniting with the people of Arkansas, directly opposite us, to build a plank road across the swamp, which, in high water, is overflown for forty miles due west, to the hills. Twenty-six miles of this road has been graded; it is an old military road. With these facilities we expect to bring to us an increased trade and travel from the East, and to open a new trade with the West. The lands in the bottom opposite us are rich alluvials, heavily timbered, and cas be reclaimed with small levees, at slight expense; they are now worth—that is, can be bought at reduced prices—say from \$2 to \$5 per acre—a speculation, sure. Itsel estate has rapidly increased in value this season, with unprecedented activity in building. Large blocks of business houses are in progress of construction, from one extremity of Main street to the other, a street on which, three years ago, no business at all was done. The suburbs of the city are extremity of Main street to the other, a street on which, three years ago, no business at all was done. The suburbs of the city are sillaged with the new and beautiful cottages of the mechanics and small dealers. The country residences are, to a western man, magnificent—indeed, some one or two would compare favorably with your own lordly mansions of the cast. The country alcent is "lovely beyond compare"—no city has such sites—such forest trees—such luxuriant vegetation. The clearest, coclest and best water that ever flowed from Alr or Aupenine, is not superior to the wells of

Sites—such forest trees—such luxuriant vegetation. The clearest, coclest and best water that ever flowed from Alp to Appenine, is not superior to the wells of this vicinity, east of Bayon Gayaso.

The Memphis Manufacturing Company have exceted an extensive establishment, and will soon make Lowells at home. They have a capital of \$300,000 to commence with. Other factories, mills and machine shops are being built. At some leasure time I may write you more fully of our navy yard, repewalk, &c., some facts of our steamboat rande, and may give you a notice of the press of Memphis; and, lest I intrude too far, I will only give you the items of the discussion to-day between the candidates for Governor of our State, Gen. Trousdale, the incumbent, and Col. Campbell, of the "Bloody First," at Monterey.

Col. Campbell led off in a speech of an hour and a half; reviewed the history of the slavery question up to Gen. Taylor's administration—the measures of adjustment proposed, and the adoption of the compromise—he stood by that compremise, and, with that e-supromise, the Union—declared his preference for Mr. Fillmore for President in 52—in favor of Tennessee taking stock in her measures of internal improvement to her utmost ability—escrul not to jeopardize the credit of the State—he advised a resort to direct taxation, if necessary, to raise a common school fund.

Con. Trousdale opposed each and every measure of the compromise; but, as we had it—it was the law of Congress—we should see that it was executed lie charged Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster with being abolitionists—and we picked up our hat and left for dinner.

being abelitionists—and we picked up our hat and telt for dinner.

The whigs of Tennessee, so long as the Fugitive

The whigs of Tennessee, so long as the Fugitive law is executed—in not repealed—are for the Union. The democrats are somewhat divided. In this Congressional district, Mr. Stanton is an ardent supporter of the compromise, for which he has been discarded by a portion of the democracy. This, together with his advocacy of the River and Harbor bill, and his speech before the Colonization Society, lest him the nomination of the convention; they, the democrate, have nominated no other as yet. The whigs have a flattering prospect of electing their namines in the stead of Mr. Stanton.

Tennessee, I predict, will give an overwhelming an ority for the compromise and the I nion.

Con. Trouvable is about 55 year el age, of medium size: his features are firm and hard (like Old Hickory's). He is a man of anstere habits—irrepreschable in his moral character—never swears,

never smiles. He was with Gen. Jackson in the Creek war, and at the battle of New Orleans. As Colonel of one of the Ten Regiments, he participated in all the battles around the city of Mexico-was slightly wounded at Churubusco in the arm.

Col. Campbell is his junior, about ten or fifteen years, remarkable for his fine personal appearance, his courage and his kindness; as was beautifully remarked by Baille Peyton, he has "a woman's and a lion's heart." In height, six feet and upwards-finely proportioned—of ruddy complexion, light hair and pleasing countenance. He was in the Florida war, and commanded the First Regiment of Tennessee volunteers at Monterey.

They are men of more military reputation than anyothers in the State. Neither of them are orators. Their discussion was stupid—very stupid for Tennessee stump speakers. Jones and Polk, the best brace of orators that ever met, addressed the people of each county in the State in two successive campaigns; then followed Aaron V. Brown and Poster; then the two Browns (A. V. and Neal S.), all good speakers; and we who have listened so often to their interesting discussions, cannot be entertained by the prosy narration of stale facts, unenlivened by the aneedotes and repartee which we have so long been accustomed to hear on such occasions.

R. P.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26, 1851. Old Virginia-Her Position on the Compromise Measures Defined, and the Reason Why-Her Relations at Home on the Slavery Question-Tae State Convention-The Question of the White Ba sis and the Mixed Basis-Eastern vs. Western Virginia Described—Growth of the Latter, and the White Population—Comparative Decrease of the Slaves—Statistics—Virginia Sloughing off the In-stitution—The Whites Pressing the Slave Population Further South-Compromise of the Convention
-Prospect of Virginia Dividing, or of Becoming
a Free State-Practical Working of Mr. Clay's Theory of Emancipation, &c., &c.

Thus far, on our return from the cotton States, we have the honor to advise you from this capital of the Ancient Dominion; and such is her situation at this juncture, such her relations to the Union, the Presidency, the two old parties, and such is the difficult question she has to settle with herself upon the subject of slavery, that we have deemed it our duty to pause and look into these things for a day or two, having already taken a

look into the Convention.

But, first of all, how are we to account for the late resolutions of the Virginia Legislature, acceding, submitting, out-and-out, to the compromises of 1850, and recommending South Carolina to submit, when South Carolina stands in her present attitude from no other cause than having adopted the previous resolutions of Virginia? Those resolutions declared, among other things, that if Congress "interfered"-that, we believe, is the very word-"interfered" with slavery in the District of Columbia, Virginia would show fight, and resist, "at all hazards, and to the last extremity." South Carolina having adopted these resolutions, sticks to them, and the chances are decidedly, and by all odds, just now, that she will make good her posi-Why, then, did Virginia back out and haul off for repairs ? Were her resolutions mere "sound

tion. Why, then, did Virginia back out and haul off for repairs? Were her resolutions mere "sound and fury, signifying nothing"—intended to bamboozle Congress, and to humbug South Carolina? or why did she make such a flourish of trumpets?

We shall undertake to explain the game. It was the game of brag—nothing but the game of brag, between the whigs and democrats. In the Legislature it is generally a very tight fit between them; and a little loss of the floating capital of the democrats might give the State to the whigs in a Presidential contest. In 1817, '18, and '49, the Southern States were pretty readily excited to declare resistance if they were excluded from California, or if there was any intermeddling with slavery in the District of Columbia. In Virginia the popular opinion was believed to be strongly inclined to resistance. The democrats seized hold of the idea, and passed those warlike resolutions that have led South Carolina to the very verge of secession; and they passed corresponding resolutions of instruction, upon which Mr. Mason and Mr. Hunter, in the Senate, and a majority of the House delegation, acted in opposition to the bills of adjustment—Texas, California, Utah, and the District of Columbia. Last winter Mr. Mason was re-elected by general consent—but that was due to his fidelity to instructions. But, mark you, a State Convention elected by the people to revise the State Constitution, or rather to make a new constitution—the old one being rusty and worn out—and the delegates assembling here during the sitting of the legislature, it was discovered that a decided majority of the people of Virginia were in favor of the compromises of Mr. Clay; and the democrats also discovered that if they held to the doctrine of resistance, they would be left in a hopeless minority, and that the whigs would have everything their own way, as they had in New York in 1848. To hold to the doctrine of resistance was simply to give the State to the whigs, by an overwhelming majority. So the denocrats gave in; they

the spoils, upon a mere "string of abstractions." We think that South Carolian may safely take that as the explanation of Virginia, from whom, size, an apology is due from every consideration of polite

sages. Such is the position of Virginia upon the com-Such is the position of Virginia upon the com-promises. The whigs were for accepting them— an immense majority of the people were for accept-ing them; and the demograts declined the issue, and succumbed. The Presidency and the spoils were at the bottom. Virginia cannot afford to give up her share of the treasury pap; the demograts cannot afford to give up their power in the State; and so, in a very brotherly way, they advise South Caro-lina to lever quiet.

afford to give up their power in the State; and so, in a very brotherly way, they advise South Carolina to keep quiet.

But still, we speak advisedly when we say that there are some thousands of men in Virginia who will actively sympathize with South Carolina in the act, and after the fact of secession. And there is the great danger. If the majority in South Carolina plunge into the gulf of disunion, the minorities in the other Southern States will hardly fail to involve them all in the struggle.

Thus much for the great national question, and the submission of Virginia to the patifications of Mr. Clay. The local politics of the State will require some statistics, and a little topography and geography, to explain them with any degree of anti-faction.

The State Convention elected to build a new The State Convention elected to build a new oratifution, has been in session some five months; and after sitting several months more, will proba-y adjourn, upon patching up something, on the set night, for a constitution, without regard to ead or tail, as was done by the late Convention in

pland. he most difficult question of adjustment in the ginia Convention has been the basis of represen-tion in the Legislature—the contest being be-cent the mixed basis and the white basis—be-ren the Eastern and Western divisions of the

ween the Eastern and Western divisions of the tates.

No two contiguous States in the Union are more listinctly divided or different, geographically, or in reducts and population, than Eastern and Western rights. Running in a south-westerly direction rom Pennsylvania through Virginia into North arclina and Tennessee, the Blue Ridge chain of nountains forms the barrier and the line of divident between the Eastern and Western sections of the State. West of the Blue Ridge there is a alley from fifteen to twenty-five miles wide, including through the State, and enriched for early two hundred miles by the waters of the Shenandonh, flowing along the western side of the Bue Ridge, in search of an outlot to the ocean, entile and richly watered, with gushing springs and crystal streams, and bounded on both ides by a picturesque chain of mountains, this, he Great Valley of Virginia, we take it, is the nost picturesquely beautiful country under the sun-Vest of this valley, mountains upon mountains, less upon Pellon, distinctly divided or different, geographically, or in products and population, thas Eastern and Western Virginia. Running in a south-worsterly direction from Penraylvania through Virginia into North Carelina and Tennessee, the Blus Ridge chain of mountains forms the barrier and the line of division between the Eastern and Western sections of the State. West of the Blus Ridge there is a railey from fifteen to twenty-days miles wide, running through the State, and enriched for State. West of the Blus Ridge there is a railey from fifteen to twenty-days miles wide, running through the State, and enriched for Schemachae, and miles by the waters of the Blus Ridge, in search of an ontiat to the occasion of the Blus Ridge, in search of an ontiat to the occasion of the Ridge, in search of an ontiat to the occasion of the Ridge, in search of an ontiat to the occasion of the Ridge, in search of an ontiat to the occasion of the Ridge, in search of an ontiat to the occasion of the Ridge in search of an ontiat to the occasion of the Ridge in search of an ontiat to the occasion of the Ridge in search of the Ridge in th

tion; and hence from these causes the dispropertion of slaves in the eastern over the western division of the State. A glance at any large sized map will show the latter section to be a mass of mountains, terminating with the dividing line of the Blue Ridge; east of which the mountains sink into hills, gradually declining to the sea.

Western Virginia wants a representation in the Legislature, upon the white population exclusively, or the white basis.

Eastern Virginia demands a mixed basis, or the counting with the whites three-fifths, more or less, of the slave population, as the basis of representation.

to the West; the mixed basis would continue it, as heretofore, with the East, which includes the fede-ral proportion of slaves and the taxable property in

the scale of representation.	
EXHIBIT OF POPULATION.	
Whites. Free Col'd. EASTERN VIRGINIA—1840., 369 398 42 298 Do. do. —1850., 462,771 45,736	Slave 395,23 411,3
Total population in 1840	806,9
Total increase in ten years	52.96
Increase of white population. Do of free colored do Do of siave do	16,0
Wintes. Free Col'd. WESTERN VIRGINIA—1840. 371.570 7.545 Do. do. —1850. 494,763 7.801	Slave 58,73 63,23
Increase in ten years 123,193 253	9,4
Total population in 1840	432 5 565,7
Total increase in ten years, West	132.9
Total population in 1840	.239.7
Total increase in the State	185.9
White increase—Eastern Virginia	33.3
Total	
Free colored increase—Eastern Virginia Do. do. —Western Virginia	3,4
Total in ten years	3,69
Increase of Siaves—Eastern Virginia Do. do. —Western Virginia	16.0 9,4
Total slave increase	25,5
These figures conclusively indicate the de- slavery in the State. Take the comparat crease of whites and slaves in Eastern V since 1840, for example and convenience, using	cline ive in irgin

since 1840, for example and convenience, using only the round numbers, and we find—

The slave increase upon 395,000 to be 16,000.

The white increase upon 370,000 to be 33,000,—or an increase of more than 100 per cent in favor of the whites, upon a smaller basis of population. But how stands the case in Western Virginia?

While the increase of the white population exceeds 123,000, that of the slave population is less than 16,000.

chances for the parameters.

In our next we shall give some account of a visit to the capital and the Convention, with, perhaps, a remark or two upon the fine arts, as well as upon the lions of the State.

RECHMOND, Va., May 27, 1851. The Virginia Constitutional Convention-Immens Consumption of Gas-Specimen of a Specim-Prospects of Another Maryland Affair.

After spending an hour or two in listening to the

debates in the Virginia Constitutional Conventionor rather the convention elected to build a new constitution-we are more convinced than ever that the making of new constitutions is a tedious and uphill business. Look at the trouble our reverend fathers had with the federal constitution which Mr. Webster has appropriated as his exclusive property, though "tis mine, 'tishis, and has been slave thousands." Dr. Franklin at last had to bring the convention to facting and prayer before anything could be done. Look at the months of hard labor required to accomplish the old constitution and the new constitution of New York. But the result-mark the result. All the States have gone, or are going, into the work of building new constiutions, more republican, more ample, more ship. shape, and closer up to the spirit of the age, than the old constitutions. The States have outgrown their old breeches, so that even Virginia, thought by everybody, to be getting like John Randelph's

has actually been getting fat on tobasco, and has become too large for her of i-time pautaloons. She finds, new constitutions being all the fashion, that

man in the convention, and has persuaded the old hunkers of the East into a compromising mood. They had no idea before of the growth of the West; of the danger of the Cohoes setting up a free State among the mountains, in opposition to the old commonwealth, and her cherished institution among the Tuckahoes.

Over the way you see that tall square-set man. That is Robert E. Scott, of Pauquier, the champion of the East. He is a keen politician and lawyer, ready in debate, but has not the general attainments, we would think, of his western opponent. He is, probably, too much of a stickler for the abstractions of '98' and '99, to cope with Summers and the go-ahead doctrines of ISSI.

John M. Botts, of course, is here, and of course he is a compromise man. Ever since he failed to head John Tyler or die, he has been a compromise man, though he was very near opposing Old Zack to the last, as a "nomination not fit to be made." But speaking of Tyler, he still survives at Sherwood Forest, his plantation down the river, dispensing the hospitalities of a true son of the Old Dominion. The Governor is with him, at present, and some others of the dignitaries of Virginia. With his charming and flourishing young wife, he is raising his second family of five children, and is altogether about the happiest man in the State, enjoying his oftime cum dignitute—that is to say, his fish and oysters—with wonderful equanimity and Christian philosophy.

We left the Convention discussing a motion to meet at nine o'clock in the morning, which, we understand, was carried. As a specimen of the oratory of the body, we give the following extract from the official reports of that mass of verbiage, "the supplement." It is part of a speech of Mr. Rives, who, at the time of its delivery, was laboring under a cold:—

Mr. Rives continued—I wish to Got I had the elemented of my friend from Accomac (Mr. Wise). I wish

the official reports of that mass of verbiage, "the supplement." It is part of a speech of Mr. Rives, who, at the time of its delivery, was laboring under a cold:—

Mr. Rives continued—I wish to God I had the elequence of my friend from Accomac (Mr. Wise). I wish to God I could send him to the European world to strike terror into the crowned heads there. (Laughter.) I wish to God I could send him to the European world to strike terror into the crowned heads there. (Laughter.) If years would tremble and fall before him; tyranny and oppression never can have a foothold where his clarion mote is heard. Never. sir, never! All I am afraid of is, that it will wake our people unnecessarily, and too scon. (Great laughter.) It is fortunate for the crowned heads of Europe that he is not there. I wish he had gone to the World's Fair. Instead of kissing the Queen's lips till they blistered, he would have roused up her people to strike for their rights. He would have told the people of downtrodden and suffering Ireland to strike—strike as the Americans did, and the lion will be dethroned, and the eagle of liberty will take his place.

Mr. Shyakas (in his seat)—There is a little work to be done here before you send him to Kurope.

Mr. Rives—Well, sir, he will do his duty, and I shall attempt to do mine. I shall stand by my waybill. And I call upon my friends to remember their waybills, and to stand firm by them. If you do that, you casnot do any wrong to your people. My friend intimated that it was probable that I had changed my opinious, and that my constituents might also have changed theirs, and by voting with him and his Western friends, if such was the case, I would not misrepresent them. I beg leave to easy to geatlemen, that they need not suppose that, because I have the candor and independence to speak in terms of enlegy of the abilities and tremendous efforts of those opposed to me, therefore I have changed my views. No one was authorized to draw any such inference while I ever have, and ever will do full justice to

Sut how retands the case in Western. Virginia.
While the increase of the white population exceeds 25,000, that of the clave population exceeds 25,000, that of the clave population is less than 10,000. End of the clave population of the clave population increased 21,000. By the last census, we find that the always in this section have only increased 10,000, while the whiter have in this section have only increased 10,000, while the whiter have in this section have only increased 10,000, while the whiter have in this section of the white population in the West, its great gain in the East, and the very sensible decline of the slave population comparatively, we see the practical section of the white population will be seen that the section of the slave population comparatively, we see the practical section of the slave population of the white population will be seen that the solupting off of alsevary from the border alare States. Virginia is undergoing the process. White labor is cenning in and supercollegal several labor. The slaves are in process of being add off Maryland, Virginia. Kentuckly, and Missrell, while the subject of the slaves to the cotton States. But what will they do with the accumulation, if they are to be walked in upon every side? Here we have derived the slaves to the cotton States. But what will they do with the accumulation, if they are to be walked in upon every side? Here we have derived the slaves to the cotton States. But what will they do with the accumulation, if they are to be walked in upon every side? Here we have derived the slaves to the cotton States. The convention, and the mill could while any distribution of the slave population and the state of the slave population and the same population and in the same population and in the same population and the same population and the same population a

as I never hallooed when I was fighting for myself, I would die before I would halloo when I was fighting for

would die before I would halloe when I was fighting for Sai." (Laughter.)
So it is, with me. Mr. Chairman. I am fighting for Sai.—I am fighting for my constituents, and I'll die before I'll give the word. And I say to every member of this house—fight for Sai, fight for your constituents, and die before you give the word.
For my own part, sir, let me be a coward, but a traitor, never! Carry me home a coward te my wife; carry me home a coward to my chightind some consolation and comfert in my degradation. But carry me home a traitor, a traitor to my constituents.

onstillente,
"A fixed figure for the hand of scorn,

"A fixed figure for the hand of scorn.
To point his slow, unmoving finger at."
Sconer, ape sconer, let me sink into the lowest depths of dark perdition.
On motion, the committee then rose, and
The Convention adjourned until to morrow, at 10 celeck, A. h.
The Convention will, probably, sit four or five months longer, from present appearances, before they finish the new constitution. They can out-talk the House of Representatives at Washington, all hollow; and they have no rule restraining a speaker short of four days, and that only exists from the example of Locaration of Mr. Wise.

In our next we premise a review of the politics of the whele South at this crisis.

W.

Our Long Island Correspondence, JAMAICA, L. I., May 28, 1851. The Beautiful Resistences of the Place—Churches-

Academies-Visit from General Pacz, &c., &c. I occasionally not as your correspondent, and, soourning at Jamaica for a few days, I have thought

that a few lines would not be unaccentable to your readers. This is a remarkably pretty village, baving within its limits, and in the vicinity, many beautiful mansions. One of the prettiest belongs to James Depender Ogden, Esq. The late Mr. Judd's place is also very beautiful, and is now occupied by Mr. Stimson, of New York. I should think, from what I see and hear, that

this village is beginning to improve. It has long been in a stagment condition, but there is nor every appearance of a change for the better. It pertainly presents many inducements to there who certainly presents many inducements to those who wish to reside out of the city of New York, and yet be in its vicinity, to live here. It is salubrious to climate, has good seciety, is easy of necess in the city, and contains several churches—the Presbyternan, Lutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methouist. By the way, in speaking of the churches, I would mention that new pasters have, within the just year, been called to the Presbyterian and Dusch beformed. The paster of the former is the ties. Mr. Oakey, who tormerly presched at Erocklyn; of the latter, the Rev. Mr. Alliger. There exists quite a rivalry octure a these two churches, and the Lutch congregation, not to be outdoor, have recently obtained an organ, which is really benautiful in exterior, and one of the linest toned instruments I have ever thetered to. A great deal, though, of the grand music it pours form is attributable, in me small degree to the skillid manner in which it is played by a young lady of the village, of remarkable mained talent and prolicious. Evides the variety of churches, there are two mest excellent schools established here—one for boys, the other for girls. The former is under the care of Mesers. Underdenk and firmekerhell, both gentlemen of superior education in their respective departments, and well qualified to instruct young men in classical and English studies. The formels neadomy is answer the management of Mics Advian, already well known to the public. She is the daughter of the late by. Advians, who was forminy years protective of anothermatics in Columbia College, New York, and remarkable for his ready wit, great genius, and wonderful proficious in the absence wish to reside out of the city of New York, and yet

sciences. Those who had the pleasure of knowing the father can easily recognise in the daughter the same talent for wit, great conversational powers, and extensive information. As may well be imagined, her school is in a most flourishing condition, numbering about ninety scholars, over forty of them being boarders. She has several assistants, among whom I would take occasion to name the Rev. Mr. Williamson, who is an elegant writer and a finished scholar, and adds not a little to the high character and celebrity of Miss Adrian's academy. Her edifice is in a central part of the village, of large dimensions, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is used, with a large plazar running along the whole front of it, with elegant pillars reaching nearly to the top of the building. The grounds in front are tast-inly avranged, filled with ir and forest trees, and, altogether, presenting a very attractive appearance.

An incident occurred yesterday, in connection with this academy, which I must not omit to notice. Gen. Paez, the destinguished statesman and soldier, accompanied by his son and his two friends, Mr. Nadal and Mr. Tovar, came up from the city of New York expressly to pay Miss Adrian a visit. It appears that shortly after his arrival in this country, she, in company with a few of her particular friends, greatly admiring his military genius and noble deeds, called upon him. He was highly delighted with this mark of attention, and promised at some future period to return the compliment by a visit. Accordingly, he yesterday came to this village, and was received by Miss Adrian with great warmth of feeling and respect. The young ladies of the afternoon a most samptuous dinner was provided for the occasion. He was in most excellent spirits, and never looked heafthier and better in his life. He appeared to be charmed with the great array of beauty that met his gaze, over forty blooming and interesting young ladies being scated at the dinner table with him—every yep fixed on the brave, gallant, but unsuccessful

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, May 31, 1851.

Adjournment of the Legislature-Resume of Affairs -The Political Aspect of the State-The Feeling for

Mr. Webster, &c., &c.
The Legislature has now been gone for a week. They found parting "such sweet sorrow" that they selected themselves, without distinction of party, with a couple of days' extra pay, adjourning on the 24th, and taking pay up to the 27th, at a cost to the State of almost \$1,800. The Governor, too, has gone home, after reviewing the military. The Congressional elections are over. Things are asquiet as they possibly can be. What better opportunity could be had to go calmly over the field of polities, and see what is to be the end of the odd state of things that now exists in Massachusetts! As this is the last time that I shall bestow my tediousness on you, and your million of readers, I intend to be liberal in my allowance of it, and to bestow it without

and your mailton of readers, thicked to be interal in my allowance of it, and to bestow it without stint. I shall give what your compositors will (cursing me for that same,) call a "solid dig." This is to be my summing up. I have had "a call" to enlighten the Norridgework Indians, and can't be expected to pay any more attention to mundane things. Should I escape with my scalp, (and wig) I may drop you a line next autumn.

Looking at things as they are in Massachusetts, with unprejudiced eyes, we find that politics here are in a transition state, and that what is called "the coalition" is only a necessary incident in the course of offairs—one which not all the opposition of all the political leaders in the country would have prevented from occurring. The aid of such leaders tender to simplify the matter, and to make it work easy. The majority of the people had become diagnised with the whig ascendancy, and they kicked it over. This, more than free sollism, or any thing else connected with mational politics, it was that that placed the State government in the hands of the democrats, and Mr. Sumner in the United States Seaste. All the attempts that have been made to excite popular indignation against the coalition, have signally failed, which is a strong proof of the correctness of what is above said. The question, then, is, will the coalition centinue, and the whigs remain as they are?

question, then, is, will the coalition continue, and the whigs remain as they are? Unquestionably, the coalition is stronger now than it has been at any period of its existence. Governor Boutwell, somehow or other, is more popular now than he has been at any previous time since his inauguration, and the opinion is very general that he will be elected Governor in the fall, by the people But, underneath this fair outside show of things, are certain matters that, duly improved upon by the whigs, may perhaps lead to the defeat of the coalition, and to a whig "restoration," although the popular majority against whiggery should be not less than fifteen theusand. The poculiar manner in which the legislative constituen

tien," although the pepular majority against whiggery should be not less than fifteen theusand. The
peculiar manner in which the legislative constituencies are formed, makes much in favor of the whige,
provided the discontented democrats should resolve
to act—and the expediency of acting or remaining
quiet is now under discussion among them.

You are aware that our Senators are elected by
counties, on a popular basis. Of the forty members, the great county of Middleex—of which Mr.
Palincy's district is comprised to a very large extent—is entitled to six. The coalitionists elected
their candidates by about two thousand majority,
leat autumn, and there is not the slightest chance
of the whigs doing anything there, alone, against so
formidable a power; but if the "old line democrats" shall move, it will be all up there with the
coalition. Let the "old liners" put up a ticket,
and get for it more than twelve hundred votes from
the nen who last year supported the coalition can
didates, and there can be ne choice made by any
party. Nor is this all that would follow from a
hunder movement. Such a movement would inthe nen who last year supported the condition candidates, and there can be no choice made by any party. Nor is this all that would follow from a number movement. Such a movement would insplit the whigs to make great exertions, and would lead to their votel edge very heavy. These things, combined, would tend to defeat conditionist candidates for members of the House of Representatives, some of whom, in the Middlesx towns, were last year elected by small majorities, or such as could not avail against a respectable amount of bolting. If the disaffected should organize in Middlesx county, similar organizations would be had in other counties; and, as the coalition Sentors received but small majorities in several of the smaller counties, at the last election, enadidates of the same party could not succeed against the exertions of both whigs and beliers. The whigs would be certain of carrying eleven Senators, while the regalition, unless theroughly united, could not elect more than five. This would give to the whigs the organization of the Senate, and the twenty-four vacancies would be filled by the two branches in convention, and all would depend on the character of the Heuse. If we suppose that the hunkers could defent the election of three-fifths of the Senators, we can after each after control of the House. Thus, the convention would condit of a majority of whigs, which would lead to the senatorial vacancies being filled by the choice of members of that party. Should no Governor be chosen by the people, the Legicalature would centiate the whige condition, and also elect whigh to the inferior offices. The whig restoration would be completes.

There is not an intelligent man here, of any party, who will not admit that the whole matter is within the control of the hunker democrats. As they may act, so will the State go. If they support the coalition, the whigs will remain as they are, if they should not support it, then whigs, with combines book to provide a weighty character—in fact, of their leaving the conlition a

their party is to be victorious in the nation, it becomes them to assume a strong national attitude—to have no connection with a party that is, in the public sight, stained with sectionalism—and to improve to the uttermost the advantage gained by them in opposing the election of Mr. Summer. Both as a matter of interest and as a matter of principle, they are called upon to form a distinct organization, and to break down the party now dominant. Such men as B. F. Hallett, Wm. Parmentier, Caleb Cushing, James Russell, C. G. Greene, L. M. Parker, and other prominent "old liners," are not likely to be blind to the immense advantages that would result to them from heading a movement that should touch up the connexion in Massachusetts between democracy and free soilism; that is, in the event of the next national adminstration being democratic, as it must be if the whigs run Mr. Webster. It is sometimes said that our hanker democrate will support Mr. Webster. Bon't believe it. They have no more idea of supporting him than they have of imitating those "faithful few" on Long Island, who, at every presidential election, steadily support Andrew Jackson and Daniel D. Tompkins. They will do nothing for Mr. Webster, because they know that he would do nothing for them.

There is yet another class of our democrats who

There is yet another class of our democrats who will probably be heard from, in opposition to the continuance of the coalition. I mean all those gentlemen who have been disappointed in not obtaining office—quite numerous enough, they and their immediate friends, to turn the soale in some of the nicely balanced countles and towns. I know that the public are much more inclined to laugh at a disappointed office-scaker, than they are to listen to his advice; but I also know that the disappointment of office-scaker is a formidable clensent in a State where parties are situated as they are here. A desire of revenge, unbounded vanity, injured interest, and balled ambition, these are the things which make powerful adversaries of very ordinary mea. They are to them what poison is to the dullest dagger—making its every blow moretal. Now, there are plonts of the coalition, there is an abundance of material for them owerk upon. The coalition, and material for them owerk upon. The coalition of material for them owerk upon. The coalition of material for them owerk upon. The coalition, even so far back as on the occasion of making the original nominations for the Legislature, which was the public beginning of the whole thing. Prominence in support of Gen. Case was sufficient to dann any man, while prominence in support of Mr. Van Buren was mere pass to the swarm of nominations and offices. Democrats were not allowed to have their own candidates on the coalition tickets, and yet were compelled to take whatever free soilers were going, the Governor early gave the cold boulder to the old democrats, and has insuelf received the fraternal hug from the coalition tickets, and yet were compelled to take whatever free soilers. The men who were "taboocal" by the free soilers. The men who were "taboocal" by the free soilers. The men who were "taboocal" by the free soilers. The work of the fraternal hug from the free soilers. The men who were "taboocal" by the free soilers. The men who were "taboocal" by the free soilers. The men who wer

that would then present itself. But to what a condition must the once great whig party of Massachusetts be reduced, when it must wait upon the action of Mr. Hallett and his friends for the character of its own course!

Mr. Rentoul's majority surprised most of us, though his election was for some days conceded, before it had become un fait accompti. He received some whig votes, which swelled his whole number, and partially atoned for the loss he sustained by the action of the hunkers. This vote does not differ materially from the united votes cast by the democratis and freesoilers in the second district last November, while the whig vote fell of several hundreds. Mr. Upham may be considered as politically extinguished. Mr. l'alfrey's defeat, in the fourth district, may be looked upon as the work of the old lise democrats, who went over the support of his whig opponent by hundreds, when they found that the coalition democrats were about to abanden their own candidate to support the freesoiler. But for this democratic aid to the whigs, they would not have fared much better in the fourth district than they did in the second. It was, indeed, the certainty of this aid that caused the whigs to wake up at the last moment, and go to work. They rushed, as cowards fight, with a sort of blind and desperate energy, and were the most surprised of all parties at the result. The old democrats, to whom Mr. Palfrey's defeat, from first to last, is owing, who keep thim out of the last Corgress, as they have prevented him from taking a stat in the next, are even more pleased than the vessures of science to deable up" even the greatment of this world.

The whigs are fast getting Websterized here, and in the State generally, the Scott fever having a most run fixelf out, leaving its victims in a very debilitated condition. The Webster men sincerely believe that they can make their leader Presideot, and they are about to "go in and win"—if they can. The democrats do all that they can to encurred this species of invanity, as they are c

courage this species of insunity, as they are con-vinced that Mr. Webster would be about the easiest of all possible whig candidates to beat—and they can't afford to have a very strong whig in the

There are transers of a change in the ownership and editorship of the Commonwealth newspaper, the freezeil organ. It is said that it is to pass into the hands of a wealthy gentleman, who will confer the chief editorship upon Mr. Paifrey. The warmth of the Commonwealth has rather offended the sangulates in white kid gloves, who have the leading of the freezeilers, and who are engaged in "inventing an invention" whereby gentlemen can touch pitch without defiling their beautiful paws.

Colonna.

PIREAT SAVANNAN, GA .- About twelve o'clock yes-First at Savannan, Ga.—About twelve o'clock preterday, fire was discovered issuing from a warehouse on the Bluff, occupied by several of our merchants. The slarm was promptly given, and the
fire companies repaired quickly to the spot, but
such was the progress of the lames that only a portion of the building was saved. The entire loss is
estimated at \$14,000, all of which, we learn, is fully
eavered by insurance. The building was occupied
by Messrs. Woodbridge, Webster & Palmes, and
the Iron Steamboat Company. The loss falls upon
the Hartford Fire Insurance Company to the
amount of \$7,000; the Hartford Protection Insurance Company \$5,000, and the London Phenix
Company \$2,000.—Savanach Georgian, May 29.

The African Lion Trade.—From a case recently submitted to the Court of Appeal, in Algiers, it appears that there are persons who make a requiar business of catching and dealing in lions. One of these, a M. Ottavi, of Constantine, was, a few days ago, condemned to pay M. Herbert, the keeper of a travelling menageric in Normandy, one thousand frames, for having put him to the expense of visiting Constantine, on the promise to sell him two fine lions, though on his arrival it turned out that he had sold the animals to another person, and had not been able to replace them. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that lions are becoming very scarce in Algeria, the approach of man having driven them to seek roluge nearer the desert.—Galignam's Messengar.